

Title of the Invention

COSMETIC COMPOSITION CONTAINING A FATTY ACID GLYCERIDE,
AN ALCOHOL AND A SILICONE EMULSIFIER

5 Reference to Prior Applications

This application claims priority to U.S.
provisional application 60/463,735 filed April 18,
2003, and to French patent application 0304399 filed
10 April 9, 2003, both incorporated herein by reference.

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a composition
15 preferably in the form of a water-in-oil (W/O) emulsion
containing a fatty acid glyceride, a monoalcohol and a
particular silicone surfactant. This composition can be
used in particular in cosmetics and/or dermatology.

Additional advantages and other features of the
20 present invention will be set forth in part in the
description that follows and in part will become
apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art upon
examination of the following or may be learned from the
practice of the present invention. The advantages of
25 the present invention may be realized and obtained as
particularly pointed out in the appended claims. As

will be realized, the present invention is capable of other and different embodiments, and its several details are capable of modifications in various obvious respects, all without departing from the present
5 invention. The description is to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as restrictive.

Background of the Invention

10 It is common practice to use cosmetic or dermatological compositions consisting of a water-in-oil (W/O) emulsion comprising an aqueous phase dispersed in an oily phase. These emulsions comprise an oily continuous phase and thus make it possible to form
15 a lipid film at the surface of the skin, the consequence of which is to prevent transepidermal water loss and to protect the skin against external attack. These emulsions are thus particularly suitable for protecting and nourishing the skin, but also for any
20 conventional application of cosmetics, which will depend on the active agents contained in the compositions.

However, creams in the form of W/O emulsions have the drawback of giving a fairly greasy feel when
25 applied to the skin, since the oily phase is the external phase. Thus, these creams are generally used

for dry, skin, since they are too greasy to be used for greasy skin. Furthermore, W/O emulsions do not provide any sensation of freshness and are generally too rich in oils to be used during summer or in countries with a
5 hot climate.

To overcome these drawbacks, it has been envisaged to prepare emulsions with a high alcohol content. Alongside the supply of freshness, these emulsions have additional advantages, for instance
10 better penetration into the skin and a much more gelled and transparent appearance.

However, the alcohol content cannot be too high for reasons of tolerance that may result in skin irritation problems especially in the case of
15 individuals with sensitive skin. Furthermore, the presence of a large amount of alcohol may give rise to additional problems in terms of stability or incompatibility with other commonly used raw materials. This is the case in particular with certain surfactants
20 or emollients such as fatty acid glycerides, or derivatives thereof. The latter agents are used either for their intrinsic characteristics or because they are present in numerous commercial raw materials as solvent. It then becomes difficult to prepare stable
25 W/O emulsions containing these raw materials. In the presence of a large amount of ethanol, the emulsions

thus obtained show mediocre stability over time and occasionally even have a tendency to undergo phase separation immediately after they have been manufactured.

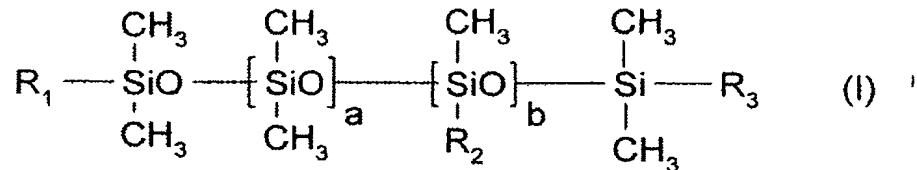
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Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The inventor has discovered, fortuitously, that the use of a particular silicone emulsifier makes
10 it possible to overcome these drawbacks believed to be caused by a large amount of monoalcohol in the presence of certain surfactants or emollients, and to obtain compositions in the form of water-in-oil emulsions that are stable over time.

15 One subject of the present invention is thus a cosmetic composition comprising:

- (a) at least one aqueous phase dispersed in a fatty phase,
- (b) at least one glyceride of a C₆ to C₂₂ fatty
20 acid or of a mixture of C₆ to C₂₂ fatty acids, which is optionally polyoxyethylenated and/or polyoxypropylenated,
- (c) at least one C₂-C₃ monoalcohol,
- (d) at least one silicone emulsifier of formula
25 (I):



in which:

a is an integer of 0 - 400,

b is an integer of 0 - 50, and

5 a and b cannot simultaneously be equal to 0,

R₁, R₂ and R₃ independently represent a C₁-C₆ alkyl radical or a radical

-(CH₂)_x-(OCH₂CH₂)_y-(OCH₂CH₂CH₂)_z-OR₄, at least one of the radicals R₁, R₂ and R₃ being other than an alkyl radical,

10

R₄ represents a hydrogen atom, a C₁-C₃ alkyl radical or a C₂-C₄ acyl radical,

x is an integer of 0 - 6,

y is an integer of 1 - 30,

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z is an integer of 0 - 30.

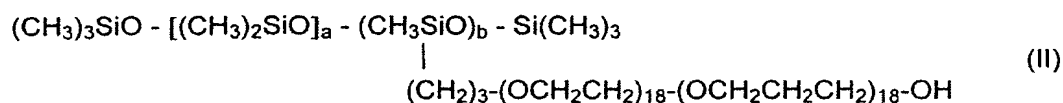
According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, in the compound of formula (I), R₁ and R₃ each represent a methyl radical and R₂ represents a radical -(CH₂)_x-(OCH₂CH₂)_y-(OCH₂CH₂CH₂)_z-OR₄ in which a is an integer ranging from 300 to 400, b is an integer ranging from 1 to 10, and y and z are integers ranging from 10 to 20, chosen independently. In these compounds, R₄ will preferably be a hydrogen atom and x an integer ranging from 2 to 4.

20

As compounds of formula (I) that are particularly suitable for use in the present invention, mention may be made of the dimethicone copolyols sold under the names DC 5329, DC 7439-146 and DC 2-5695 by the company Dow Corning; KF-6013, KF-6015, KF-6016 and KF-6017 by the company Shin-Etsu.

The compounds DC 5329, DC 7439-146 and DC 2-5695 are compounds of formula (I) in which R_1 and R_3 each represent a CH_3 group, R_2 represents a radical $-(\text{CH}_2)_x-(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_y-(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_z-\text{OR}_4$ in which x is 2, z is 0, R_4 is H and, respectively, a is 22, b is 2 and y is 12; a is 103, b is 10 and y is 12; a is 27, b is 3 and y is 12.

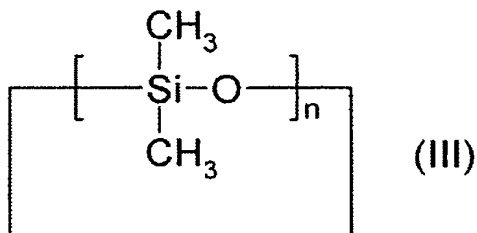
More particularly, for the implementation of the present invention, a compound of formula (II):



in which a is an integer ranging from 300 to 400 and b is an integer ranging from 1 to 10, and preferably a is 394 and b is 4, is preferred.

The silicone emulsifier may advantageously be present in the composition according to the invention in an amount of between 0.1% and 5% by weight and preferably in an amount of between 0.5% and 3% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

According to another embodiment, the silicone emulsifier of formula (I) is combined with a cyclomethicone of formula (III):



5 in which n is an integer between 3 and 8.

Mention may be made in particular of cyclotetrasiloxane (n = 4), cyclopentasiloxane (n = 5) and cyclohexasiloxane (n = 6). Cyclopentasiloxane is a silicone that is particularly suitable for implementing
10 the present invention.

The cyclomethicone may advantageously be present in an amount ranging from 5% to 40% by weight and preferably from 10% to 30% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

15 The ratio between the silicone emulsifier of formula (I) and the cyclomethicone preferably ranges between 0.0025 and 1 and more particularly between 0.016 and 0.3.

Included among the silicone
20 emulsifier/cyclomethicone combinations that may be mentioned are:

- a mixture of compound of formula (II),
cyclotetrasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight
ratio), sold under the name DC 3225C by the
company Dow Corning;
- 5 • a mixture of compound of formula (II),
cyclopentasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight
ratio), sold under the name DC2 5225C by the
company Dow Corning;
- a mixture of compound of formula (II) and
10 cyclopentasiloxane (43/57 weight ratio), sold
under the name DC 5185C by the company Dow
Corning.

According to one particular embodiment of the
invention, the silicone emulsifier of formula
15 (I)/cyclomethicone mixture is the sole emulsifying
system of the formulation.

In the context of the present invention, the
term "glyceride of a fatty acid" denotes a mixture of
monoester, diester and triester of glycerol and of
20 fatty acid, and the term "glyceride of a mixture of
fatty acids" means a mixture of monoester, diester and
triesters of glycerol and of a mixture of fatty acids.
Single glycerides (e.g., monoester, diester or
triesters), or mixtures of two glycerides (e.g.,
25 monoester and triester), may also be used. The term "at
least one glyceride of a C₆ to C₂₂ fatty acid or of a

mixture of C₆ to C₂₂ fatty acids" includes all such possibilities.

Preferred polyoxyethylenated and/or polyoxypropylenated glycerides of a fatty acid or of a mixture of fatty acids are in the form of a derivative of poly(ethylene) glycol and/or of poly(propylene) glycol and of a mixture of monoglyceride, diglyceride and triglyceride of a fatty acid or of mixtures of fatty acids.

In one highly preferred aspect of the invention, the optionally polyoxyethylenated and/or polyoxypropylenated fatty acid glycerides are glycerides of a mixture of fatty acids, and more particularly of a mixture of caprylic acid and capric acid. Polyoxyethylenated and/or polyoxypropylenated glycerides of a fatty acid or of a mixture of fatty acids will be more particularly preferred. Derivatives of polyethylene glycol (4 EO or 6 EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid monoglyceride, diglyceride and triglyceride will especially be chosen. Mention may be made in particular of Glycerox 767 sold by the company Croda.

The amount of optionally polyoxyethylenated and/or polyoxypropylenated glyceride of a fatty acid or of a mixture of fatty acids in the composition according to the invention may advantageously range

from 0.001% to 20%, preferably from 0.1% to 10% and more particularly from 0.1% to 5% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

The monoalcohol present in the compositions according to the invention contains 2 or 3 carbon atoms in a straight or branched chain, and may thus be chosen from ethanol, propanol and isopropanol. Ethanol will preferably be chosen. The monoalcohol is advantageously present in an amount that may be up to 50% by weight, preferably in an amount of between 5% and 50% by weight and more particularly between 10% and 40% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Preferably, the composition according to the invention is intended for topical care or treatment. In this case, the emulsion should contain a physiologically acceptable medium, i.e. a medium that is compatible with the skin, mucous membranes, the nails, the scalp and/or the hair. In addition, it preferably contains at least one active agent and finds its application in a large number of cosmetic and/or dermatological treatments of the skin, including the scalp, the hair, the nails and/or mucous membranes, in particular for the care and/or making up of and/or antisen protection of the skin and/or mucous membranes, and also for the preparation of a cream for treating skin diseases.

According to one preferred embodiment, the composition according to the invention contains at least one lipolytic active agent or an agent that has direct or indirect favorable activity on decreasing
5 adipose tissue. Among these derivatives are phosphodiesterase inhibitors, plant extracts and extracts of marine origin, which are either active on the receptors to be inhibited, such as β -2-blockers and NPY-blockers (described in patent EP-0 838 217), or
10 inhibit the synthesis of LDL or VLDL receptors, or are active in stimulating the β receptors and the G proteins, leading to the activation of adenylcyclase, peptides derived from parathyroid hormone as described in patents FR-2 788 058 and FR-2 781 231 from Sederma,
15 or the peptides described in document FR 2 786 693, or any other peptide that has lipolytic properties, and protamines and derivatives thereof such as those described in document FR-2 758 724.

By way of example, mention may be made of
20 xanthine derivatives, for instance caffeine and its derivatives, especially the 1-hydroxyalkylxanthines described in document FR-2 617 401, caffeine citrate, theophylline and its derivatives, theobromine, acefylline, aminophylline, chloroethyltheophylline,
25 diprofylline, diniprophylline, etamiphylline and its derivatives, etofyline and proxyphylline; combinations

containing xanthine derivatives, for instance the combination of caffeine and silanol (caffeine methylsilanetriol derivative), and for example the product sold by the company Exsymol under the name

5 caféisilane C; compounds of natural origin containing xanthine bases, and especially caffeine, such as extracts of tea, of coffee, of guarana, of maté, of cola (*Cola nitida*) and especially the dry extract of guarana fruit (*Paulina sorbilis*) containing 8% to 10%

10 caffeine; ephedrine and its derivatives which may be found especially in natural form in plants such as Ma Huang (*Ephedra* plant); plant extracts of *Garcinia cambogia*, extracts of *Bupleurum chinensis*, extracts of climbing ivy (*Hedera helix*), of arnica (*Arnica montana*

15 *L*), of rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* *N*), of marigold (*Calendula officinalis*), of sage (*Salvia officinalis* *L*), of ginseng (*Panax ginseng*), of St.-John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), of butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus* *L*), of meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria* *L*),

20 of orthosiphon (*Orthosiphon stamincus* *Benth*), of birch (*Betula alba*), of pumpwood and of argan tree, extracts of ginkgo biloba, extracts of horsetail, extracts of escin, complexes of phospholipid and of proanthocyanidines from common horse chestnut bark,

25 extracts of cangzhu, extracts of *Chrysanthellum indicum*, sapogenins such as diosgenin or hecogenin,

derivatives thereof and natural extracts containing them, in particular wild yam, extracts of plants of the genus *Armeniacea*, *Atractylodis platicodon*, *Sinom-menum*, *Pharbitidis* or *Flemingia*, extracts of *Coleus* such as *C. forskohlii*, *C. blumei*, *C. esquirolii*, *C. scutellaroides*, *C. xanthantus* and *C. barbatus*, such as the extract of the root of *Coleus barbatus* containing 60% forskolin, extracts of *Ballota*, extracts of *Guioa*, of *Davallia*, of *Terminalia*, of *Barringtonia*, of *Trema* or of *Antirobia*, extracts of algae or of phytoplankton, such as rhodysterol or the extract of *Laminaria digitata* sold under the name PHYCOX75 by the company Secma, the alga *skeletonema* described in patent FR-2 782 921 or the diatoms described in patent FR-2 774 292.

The amount of lipolytic active agent(s) may vary within a wide range and depends on the nature of the active agent(s) used. In general, the slimming active agent(s) is(are) advantageously present in a concentration ranging from 0.001% to 20% and preferably from 0.1% to 10% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

In one particular embodiment, the composition according to the invention contains at least one extract of a diosgenin-rich *Dioscorea* plant, for example obtained from wild yam root. It is possible,

for example, to choose an extract of *Dioscorea opposita* root sold as a solution in a derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid mono-, di- and triglyceride/preserving
5 agents/glycerol (weight ratio 1/93.8/0.2/5), sold under the name Dioschol by the company Sederma.

The composition according to the invention may also contain at least one other active agent such as those conventionally used in cosmetics, for example
10 desquamating agents capable of acting either by promoting exfoliation, or on the enzymes involved in desquamation or the degradation of the corneodesmosomes, moisturizers, depigmenting or propigmenting agents, anti-glycation agents, NO-
15 synthase inhibitors, 5 α -reductase inhibitors, lysyl and/or prolyl hydroxylase inhibitors, agents for stimulating the dermal or epidermal synthesis of macromolecules and/or for preventing their degradation, agents for stimulating the proliferation of fibroblasts
20 or keratinocytes and/or for stimulating keratinocyte differentiation, muscle relaxants, antimicrobial agents, tensioning agents, antipollution agents or free-radical scavengers, anti-inflammatory agents, agents acting on the capillary circulation, and agents
25 acting on the energy metabolism of cells.

A A

The active agent may advantageously be present, for example, in a concentration ranging from 0.01% to 20%, preferably from 0.1% to 5% and better still from 0.5% to 3% relative to the total weight of
5 the composition.

The composition of the invention may also contain adjuvants that are common in cosmetics and/or dermatology, such as preserving agents, antioxidants, complexing agents, solvents, fragrances, fillers,
10 screening agents, bactericides, odour absorbers, dyestuffs and lipid vesicles. The amounts of these various adjuvants are those conventionally used in the field under consideration, for example from 0.01% to 20% of the total weight of the composition. Depending
15 on their nature, these adjuvants may be introduced into the fatty phase or into the aqueous phase.

The oily phase of the composition according to the invention may contain, besides the silicone oil optionally mixed with the emulsifier, oils and fatty
20 substances of any kind that are well known to those skilled in the art, for instance oils of plant origin such as apricot kernel oil, oils of animal origin, hydrocarbon-based oils such as isohexadecane, isododecane, isoparaffins, silicone oils, fluoro oils
25 and/or mineral oils, essential oils and fragrances, and also mixtures of these oils.

The oily phase may also contain other fatty constituents, such as fatty alcohols and fatty acids.

The oily phase is advantageously present in the composition according to the invention in an amount
5 ranging from 5% to 40%, preferably from 8% to 22% and more particularly from 12% to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Another advantage of the composition according to the invention arises from the fact that a
10 large amount of electrolyte may be incorporated therein without harming the stability of the composition.

Examples of useful electrolytes include monovalent, divalent or trivalent metal salts and more particularly alkaline-earth metal salts such as barium,
15 calcium and strontium salts; alkali metal salts such as sodium and potassium salts, magnesium, beryllium, yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium,
20 lutetium, lithium, tin, zinc, manganese, cobalt, nickel, iron, copper, rubidium, aluminium, silicon and selenium salts, and mixtures thereof.

The ions constituting these salts may be chosen, for example, from carbonates, bicarbonates,
25 sulphates, glycerophosphates, borates, chlorides, bromides, nitrates, acetates, hydroxides, persulphates

and also the salts of α -hydroxy acids (citrates, tartrates, lactates or malates) or of fruit acids, or alternatively amino acid salts (aspartate, arginate, glycocholate or fumarate).

5 The electrolyte is preferably a salt chosen from calcium, magnesium and sodium salts, and especially the chlorides and sulphates, in particular magnesium sulphate, or a mixture comprising at least magnesium chloride, potassium, chloride, sodium
10 chloride, calcium chloride and magnesium bromide, the said mixture corresponding to Dead Sea salts.

 The content of electrolyte, when it is present, generally ranges from 0.1% to 5% and preferably from 1% to 5% by weight relative to the
15 total weight of the composition.

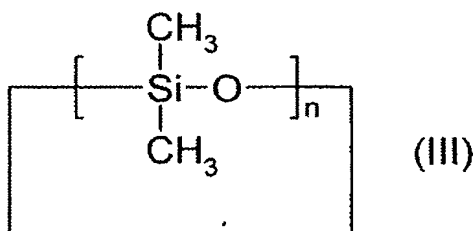
 A subject of the present invention is also a cosmetic process for treating the skin, the hair, the nails, the scalp and/or mucous membranes, wherein a composition as defined above is applied to the skin,
20 the hair, the nails, the scalp and/or mucous membranes.

 The present invention also relates to the use of a silicone emulsifier of formula (I) as defined above to stabilize a composition comprising at least one optionally polyoxyethylenated and/or
25 polyoxypropylenated glyceride of a fatty acid or of a mixture of fatty acids, in the presence of a large

amount of C₂-C₃ monoalcohol, the monoalcohol possibly representing up to 50% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition. The fatty acid glyceride is more particularly a mixture of mono-, di- and

5 triglyceride of a mixture of caprylic and capric acids, which is optionally polyoxyethylenated and/or polyoxypropylenated, for instance a derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid mono-, di- and triglyceride.

10 Advantageously, the silicone emulsifier is combined with a cyclomethicone of formula (III):

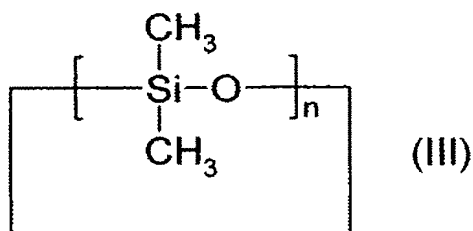


in which n is an integer between 3 and 8.

A combination that is particularly
15 advantageous for implementing the use according to the present invention is the mixture of the compound of formula (II) as defined above, cyclopentasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight ratio).

As noted above, another preferred embodiment of
20 the invention is use of a silicone emulsifier of formula (I) as defined above, to stabilize a composition comprising an optionally polyoxyethylenated and/or polyoxypropylenated glyceride of a fatty acid or

of a mixture of fatty acids, in the presence of an amount of C₂-C₃ monoalcohol ranging up to 50% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition. This use is particularly preferred when the silicone emulsifier is combined with a cyclomethicone of formula (III):



in which n is an integer between 3 and 8, and especially when the emulsifying system is a mixture of compound of formula (II) as defined above, cyclopentasiloxane and water in a 10/88/2 weight ratio and/or when the fatty acid glyceride is a derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid mono-, di- and triglyceride.

The examples that follow illustrate the invention without limiting its scope. Depending on the case, the compounds are cited as chemical names or CTFA names (International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook).

Example A: Demonstration of the stabilization of the compositions according to the invention:

The aim of this example is to demonstrate the stability of the compositions according to the

invention containing the silicone emulsifier of formula (I).

The emulsions of compositions 1 to 4 were prepared in a manner that is conventional for those skilled in the art. The compositions thus obtained were observed in order to evaluate their stability at $T = 0$, and then after 24 hours, 48 hours and 2 months at room temperature, and also after 2 months at 4°C and at 45°C .

The results are collated in Table 1 (the amounts are expressed as percentages by weight):

Table 1

Composition	1	2	3	4
Water	qs 100	qs 100	qs 100	qs 100
Plant extracts	0.48	3.38	3.38	3.38
Magnesium sulphate	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Triethanolamine		1.57	1.57	1.57
Salicylic acid		0.5	0.5	0.5
Glycerol	12	3	3	3
Polyol	9	6	6	6
PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides (1)	2.81	2.81	3	
Spring water	5	5	5	5
Cyclohexasiloxane	20	10	10	10
Fragrance	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ethanol	20		15	15
DC2-5225C (2)	10			
Pemulen TR-2 (3)		0.25	0.25	0.25
Xanthan		0.2	0.2	0.2
Carbomer (4)		0.4	0.4	0.4
Pecosil PSE (5)		2	2	2
Stability at T = 0	Soft opaque gel	Soft opaque gel	Destabilization	Soft opaque gel
Stability at 24 hours	Identical	Identical	Destabilization	Identical
Stability at 48 hours	Identical	Identical	Destabilization	Identical
Stability at 2 months RT	Identical	Identical	Destabilization	Identical

Stability at 2 months 45°C	Identical	Identical	Destabilization	Identical
Stability at 2 months +4°C	Identical	Identical	Destabilization	Identical

(1) Derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid mono-, di- and triglyceride, sold under the name Glycerox 767 by the company Croda,

5 (2) DC2 5225 C: mixture of oxyethylenated oxypropylenated (18EO/18PO) polydimethylsiloxane, cyclopentasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight ratio) sold by the company Dow Corning,

(3) Pemulen TR2: crosslinked acrylic acid/alkyl
10 acrylate copolymer

(4) Carbomer: carboxyvinyl polymer synthesized in an ethyl acetate/cyclohexane mixture,

(5) Pecosil PSE: dimethicone PEG-7 phosphate sold by the company Phoenix Chemical.

15 The alcohol-free composition is stable (composition 2), as is the composition containing the alcohol without fatty acid glyceride (composition 4). When the alcohol is added to the composition (composition 3), the emulsion is destabilized. The
20 addition of an emulsifier of formula (I) according to the invention (DC2 5225 C in composition 1) produces an emulsion whose stability is comparable to that of compositions 2 and 4.

These results clearly show that the silicone emulsifier of formula (I) makes it possible to stabilize the composition containing a fatty acid glyceride in the presence of monoalcohol. Furthermore, 5 the emulsion thus obtained is stable over time.

Example B: Comparison of the stability of the compositions according to the invention as a function of the emulsifier:

The aim of this example is to demonstrate the 10 better stability of the compositions according to the invention containing the silicone emulsifier of formula (I) compared with other known emulsifiers.

Composition 1 (identical to that of composition 1 of Example A) was prepared in a manner 15 that is conventional for those skilled in the art. It comprises the combination of fatty acid glycerides, ethanol and an emulsifier of formula (I) according to the present invention. The composition obtained shows good stability, as shown by the direct observations and 20 also the microscopic observation.

Compositions 5 to 8, prepared in the same manner, contain other conventionally used water-in-silicone emulsifiers. As shown by the results collated in Table 2 below, the emulsions obtained with these 25 emulsifiers are not stable and do not have an

appearance that is acceptable on observation (the amounts are expressed as weight percentages):

Table 2: Comparison of the stability of emulsions obtained as a function of the emulsifier

Composition	1	5	6	7	8
Water	qs 100	Qs 100	qs 100	qs 100	qs 100
Polyol	9	9	9	9	9
Magnesium sulphate	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Glycerol	12	12	12	12	12
Plant extracts	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides (1)	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81
Spring water	5	5	5	5	5
Cyclopentasiloxane	20	15	15	15	10
Fragrance	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ethanol	20	20	20	20	20
DC2-5225C (2)	10				
ABIL EM 90 (3)		1			
Xanthan					0.2
Carbomer (4)				0.25	0.4
Glucamate			1		

SSE-20 (5)						
AMPS (6)			0.4			
Pemulen TR-2 (7)			0.15			0.25
Montanov 68 (8)					6	
Pecosil PSE (9)						2
Neutrol TE					0.25	
Triethanolamine						0.2
Observation after Centrifugation	Nothing to report		Release 6 mm at the surface	Oily edging at the surface and water drop at the bottom	Release 6 mm at the surface	
Observation of the stability	Thick transparent gel	Destabilized into 2 phases	Soft opaque gel	Soft nacreous milk and translucent edging at the surface	Soft opaque gel	
Microscopic observation	Fine tight emulsion without release		Coarse emulsion, release on the edges	Coarse emulsion, release on the edges	Coarse emulsion, release on the edges	

- (1) PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides: derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid mono-, di- and triglyceride,
- (2) DC2 5225 C: mixture of oxyethylenated oxypropylenated (18EO/18PO) polydimethylsiloxane, cyclopentasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight ratio) sold by the company Dow Corning,
- (3) Abil EM 90: cetyldimethicone copolyol sold by the company Dow Corning,
- 10 (4) Carbomer: carboxyvinyl polymer synthesized in an ethyl acetate/cyclohexane mixture,
- (5) Glucamate SSE-20: PEG-20 methyl glucose sesquistearate sold by the company Amerchol,
- (6) AMPS: highly crosslinked polyaminomethylpropane
- 15 sulphonic acid partially neutralized with ammonia,
- (7) Pemulen TR2: crosslinked polymer of acrylic acid/alkyl acrylates,
- (8) Montanov 68: cetearyl alcohol and cetearyl glucoside sold by the company SEPPIC,
- 20 (9) Pecosil PSE: dimethicone PEG-7 phosphate sold by the company Phoenix Chemical.

Example C: Comparison of the stability of the

compositions according to the invention as a function of the amount of alcohol and of

25 **fatty acid triglycerides:**

Compositions 9 to 11 are prepared in a manner similar to that of the preceding examples (the

amounts are expressed as weight percentages).

Composition 9 contains 18.7% by weight of fatty acid glycerides. Composition 10 contains 39.45% by weight of ethanol and contains no water. Composition 11 contains

5 10% by weight of cyclopentasiloxane. Composition 1 is identical to that of Examples A and B.

Table 3: Demonstration of the stability of the emulsifiers as a function of the amount of alcohol

Composition	1	9	10	11
Water	qs 100	qs 100		qs 100
Polyol	9	9	9	9
Magnesium sulphate	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Glycerol	12	12	12	12
Plant extracts	0.48	1.05	0.48	0.48
PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides (1)	2.81	18.7	2.81	2.81
Spring water	5	5	5	5
Cyclopentasiloxane	20	20	20	10
Fragrance	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ethanol	20	20	39.45	20
DC2-5225C (2)	10	10	10	10
Observation of the stability	Thick transparent gel. Stable	Thick opaque gel. Stable	Soft opaque gel. Stable	Thick transparent gel. Stable

(1) PEG-6 caprylic/capric glycerides: derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid mono-, di- and triglyceride,

(2) DC2 5225 C: mixture of oxyethylenated
5 oxypropylenated (18EO/18PO) polydimethylsiloxane, cyclopentasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight ratio) sold by the company Dow Corning.

In each case, the observations after centrifugation and the microscopic observations were
10 found to be satisfactory.

The above results show that the silicone emulsifier of formula (I) according to the present invention makes it possible to obtain a stable composition even when the amount of fatty acid
15 glycerides increases (composition 9) or when the composition contains close to 40% of monoalcohol (composition 10). Furthermore, the amount of cyclomethicone is not a determining factor for the stability of the emulsion (composition 11).

Example D: Compositions containing the emulsifier of formula (I):

Table 4

Composition	12	13	14	15	16
Aqueous phase					
Water	qs 100	qs 100	qs 100	qs 100	qs 100
Plant extract	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Magnesium Sulphate	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Glycerol	12	12	12	12	12
Butylene glycol	9	9	9	9	9
Dioschol (1)	3	3	3	3	3
Spring water	5	5	5	5	5
Ethanol	20	20	20	20	20
Oily phase					
Cyclopentasiloxane	10	10	10	10	
Apricot oil	10				
Isohexadecane		10			
Isododecane			10		
Isoparaffin				10	
Cyclohexasiloxane					20
Fragrance	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
DC2-5225C (2)	10	10	10	10	10

- 5 (1) Dioschol: Extract of Dioscorea opposita (wild yam) root in a mixture: derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid mono-, di- and triglyceride/preserving agents/glycerol (1/93.8/0.2/5 weight ratio) sold by the company
- 10 Sederma,

(2) DC2 5225 C: mixture of oxyethylenated oxypropylenated (18EO/18PO) polydimethylsiloxane, cyclopentasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight ratio) sold by the company Dow Corning.

5

Table 5

Composition	17	18
Aqueous phase		
Water	Qs 100	qs 100
Caffeine	3	3
Plant extract	0.2	0.2
Niacinamide		1
Salicylic acid	0.72	0.72
Magnesium sulphate	0.7	0.7
Trisodium citrate	2	
Glycerol	8	8
Butylene glycol	5	5
Dioschol (1)	3	3
Spring water	5	5
Ethanol	20	20
Preserving agents	0.5	0.5
Colorants	0.0001	0.0001
Neutralizer	0.72	0.72
Oily phase		
Cyclopentasiloxane	9	9
Isoparaffin	2	2
Cyclohexasiloxane	5	5
Fragrance	0.3	0.3
DC2-5225C (2)	8	8

(1) Dioschol: Extract of Dioscorea opposita (wild yam) root in a mixture: derivative of polyethylene glycol (6EO) and of a mixture of caprylic and capric acid

mono-, di- and triglyceride/preserving agents/glycerol
(1/93.8/0.2/5 weight ratio) sold by the company
Sederma.

(2) DC2 5225 C: mixture of oxyethylenated
5 oxypropylenated (18EO/18PO) polydimethylsiloxane,
cyclopentasiloxane and water (10/88/2 weight ratio)
sold by the company Dow Corning.

Compositions 12 to 18 are prepared in a
manner that is standard for those skilled in the art:
10 the aqueous phase and the oily phase are prepared
separately without heating. The aqueous phase is then
dispersed in the oily phase with vigorous stirring. All
the emulsions thus prepared have satisfactory stability
conditions on manufacture and over time.

15 The above written description of the invention
provides a manner and process of making and using it
such that any person skilled in this art is enabled to
make and use the same, this enablement being provided
in particular for the subject matter of the appended
20 claims, which make up a part of the original
description.

Where used herein the phrases "selected from
the group consisting of," "chosen from," and the like
include mixtures of the specified materials.

25 All references, patents, applications, tests,
standards, documents, publications, brochures, texts,
articles, etc. mentioned herein are incorporated herein

by reference. Where a numerical limit or range is stated, the endpoints are included. Also, all values and subranges within a numerical limit or range are specifically included as if explicitly written out.

5 The above description is presented to enable a person skilled in the art to make and use the invention, and is provided in the context of a particular application and its requirements. Various modifications to the preferred embodiments will be
10 readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments and applications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Thus, this invention is not intended to be limited to the
15 embodiments shown, but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and features disclosed herein.